in certain labour legislations and steps initiated accordingly. Thus, amendments in the Trade Unions Act, 1926, the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 and the Cine workers' Welfare Fund Act, 1981 were recently carried out. Meanwhile, the Second National Commission on Labour has submitted its report to the Government. The Commission has made a wide ranging recommendations on various facets of labour *viz.* review of laws, social security, women and child labour, skill development, labour administration, unorganised sector etc.

(c) and (d) The Ministry has held consultations and interactions with the workers' representatives, employers' organizations, experts, professionals etc. The recommendations of the Commission were discussed in the 38th Session of Indian Labour Conference held on 28-29 September 2002 and in a National Seminar on Unorganised Sector Workers held on 7-8 November 2002 and also in a Tripartite Committee meeting held on 18-19 February 2003. Such steps are being taken to bring about a workable consensus for implementation of the recommendations of the Commission. However, given the procedure involved, it is not possible to specify the time limit.

Employment Provision under India Vision 2020

†1026. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL:
SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to the India Vision 2020 document, there is a plan to provide employment to each youth in the country;

(b) if not, the facts in this regard;

(c) the number of additional employment opportunities which would to be generated in the country by the year 2020; and

(d) the details of the different sector in the country in which people would be employed alongwith the number thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) to (d) According to India Vision 2020 report, India's vision for 2020 must be founded on the premise of jobs for All and this

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

will require a reorientation of national priorities, technology policy and Government action.

The report indicates that India needs to generate around 200 million additional employment opportunities over the next 20 years. It also identifies high employment potential sectors, like commercial agriculture, agro-industry and agri-business; forestation for pulp; fuel and power, retail and wholesale trade; tourism, housing and construction; IT and IT-enabled services; transport and communications; education, health and financial services.

Requirement of employment

†1027. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:
SHRI LAJPAT RAI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that fifty crore persons require employment in the country out of which about 40 crore persons have employment at present;

(b) if not, the facts thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that 75 lakh new aspirants come in the queue for getting employment every year; and

(d) if not, Government's assessment in this regard and the number of youths likely to be left unemployed by the end of Tenth Five Year Plan period after implementation of Government's employment generating schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) and (b) As per the estimates available from labour force surveys carried out by National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO), estimated labour force and work force in the country during 1999-2000 were of the order of 406 million and 397 million respectively. Therefore the number of unemployed was of the order of 9 million.

(c) Labour force which was of the order of 382 million in 1993-94 has gone up to 406 million in 1999-2000. Therefore during 1994—2000, the net addition to labour force was of the order of 24 million.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.